

FROM WASHINGTON.  
OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.  
CONGRESSIONAL.

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Case of Senator Stockton.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

THE LOAN BILL.

Speeches by Messrs. Hooper of Massachusetts and Wentworth of Illinois.

GENERAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION—AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Message of the President covering the official correspondence with the Provisional Governors of the Southern States, was received by the Senate to-day. It will be recognized as the document that Secretary Seward replied to "he had supposed the trivial matter had been attended to, and had escaped his attention." It will form an interesting addition to our political history, and be read with special interest in the light of transpiring opinions and events.

Among the telegrams furnished to the Senate is the following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 25, 1865.  
JAMES JOHNSON, Provisional Governor of Georgia, Ga.  
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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

VOL. XXV. NO. 7,781.

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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

sequence of the Rebellion, he kept the coffin safely buried nearly five years, and is ready now to pay it over.

MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond admitted to Mr. Schofield that he had gone behind his Washington correspondence to attack the Tribune and members of the House in reference to a conversation which he said (we did not) took place between Mr. Schofield and Mr. Seward.

He denies many things never printed in the Tribune. He has seen fit to raise a question of veracity with Mr. Schofield in such a way as to give the latter gentleman no fair opportunity to rise in his seat and vindicate himself; but it will now be a question for the latter gentleman to consider whether he will longer remain silent under these repeated and insulting imputations of falsehood, and let Mr. Raymond remember that he has provoked a disclosure of a private conversation and not the Tribune's correspondent.

A SENSATION BY MR. SMITH.

Mr. Smith of Kentucky made a sensation in the House this morning while occupying the floor, by unanimous consent for a personal explanation, based upon an article in the Pittsburgh Gazette, which did not refer to him at all. He said such articles grow out of the damnable heresy uttered by members of the House.

Objection was made to his going on, which was finally settled by yeas and nays. He finally obtained leave to proceed in order, when he stated his remarks were intended for Mr. Stevens, and not for the House. Mr. Stevens rose and offered an Indian appropriation bill, saying the House had enough of personal matters, and that no gentleman could answer what no gentleman would utter.

PROTECTION OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

The House gave a protracted consideration of the bill to protect United States officers from civil suits for acts under official orders, or otherwise, in aiding to suppress the Rebellion. Mr. Harding of Kentucky, a Garrett Davis, opposed the bill. Mr. Conkling, who was the Secretary of War, exempted especially. Mr. Wilson replied that the Judiciary Committee have such a bill now in preparation.

THE LOAN BILL—CONTROLLER CLARK, ETC.

The House then resumed consideration of the Loan bill. Mr. Hubbard taking the floor and drawing out Mr. Hooper of the Finance Committee. On a question as to the reliability of Controller Clark's recent letter, Mr. Hooper replied that a sub-committee had waited upon Mr. McCulloch, and were satisfied that Mr. Clark was in error in his statements, and that the monthly balance sheets showing the condition of the Treasury were accurate.

Mr. Wentworth of Chicago followed in a somewhat singular but eminently entertaining speech, wherein he advocated the Secretary of the Treasury's policy of postponing specie payments at the earliest moment, and denounced Controller Clark with much severity, and by implication charged her with being in league with gold gamblers, speculators and others, opposed to specie redemption.

He announced his intention of moving for a Special Committee to investigate the whole matter. The foreign loan clause of the bill was killed, and judgment on the expressions of individual members, and the general temper of the House to-day, the remaining clauses extending the power of the Secretary will be killed.

MR. COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

There was no night session. Speaker Colfax is giving his last public reception to-night. His house is thronged with distinguished people.

PRINTING.

The Senate to-day ordered 10,000 copies of the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction with accompanying testimony.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

As amended by the House was passed, there being but little or no opposition thereto. It now goes to the President for his signature or veto.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Was then taken up, and occupied the attention of the Senate during the remainder of the day.

REPORT OF THE COAST SURVEY.

The Coast Survey Report for 1863, delayed on account of the war, is just issued.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.

A new Post-Office Directory will be issued in a few days.

GOV. CURTIN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Curtin had a long interview with the President to-day, and left this evening for Harrisburg.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 15, 1866.

GEN. CUSTER'S TESTIMONY.

General Custer's testimony on Reconstruction have reported the testimony of Gen. Custer, who states that he has traveled all over Texas, and found the mass of the people excited by a bitter hatred against the Government, more than five or six months ago. He mentions among other facts that the grand juries have, during a few months past, found 500 indictments for the murder of Union men and soldiers, but not one of the guilty parties has been convicted.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

The Secretary of State, in a letter to Senator Sumner, details the facts in the case of the murderer, Martin Bader, recently pardoned by the Council of Basel, Switzerland, on condition of his emigrating to this country. He was under sentence of confinement for 20 years in chains. The United States Consul at Basel, informed the Council of Basel that the United States was not a colony for convicts and criminals, and that the person pardoned would not be permitted to land in this country, but would be re-located in Switzerland at the expense of those sending him home.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS IN NEW-YORK.

In consequence of the inconvenience and hardship which the present mode of paying pensions at New-York is said to inflict upon United States pensioners, the Secretary of the Interior has dispatched Messrs. George C. Whiting of his Department, formerly Commissioner of Pensions, to that city, with authority to investigate the matter and obtain such facts and information as will enable the Department to apply the correction.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The bill declaring all persons born in this country to be citizens of the United States, excepting those not taxed, and to secure all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights, has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and will soon be presented to the President.

PINKED \$1,000.

Wallace Whittlesby, convicted in the Criminal Court of the abduction of Government Bonds, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000. The lightness of the penalty was in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to mercy, his good character previous to the larceny, his long imprisonment before his trial, and his evidently declining health.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1866.

NO FOREIGN CRIMINALS WANTED.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, It appears from official correspondence that the authorities of Basel, a canton in Switzerland, have recently been granted to pardon a person convicted of murder on the condition that he would emigrate to America, meaning thereby by the United States; and there is reason to believe that such persons are being sent to this country; now, therefore,

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The CHAIRMAN stated that the motion to postpone indefinitely would not be taken, as it was not more than a motion to postpone to the next day.

MR. DAVIS.—Well, if I don't make anything by the